

Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of Health



For the Year 1961

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Urban District Council

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OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health :

B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.)

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

J. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate
GWYN JONES, M.A.P.H.I.

(c) CLERICAL

Miss JEAN GRIFFITHS

(d) RODENT OPERATIVE

E. PRITCHARD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor W. JONES

Councillor P. Corcoran

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Davies

County Councillor W. J. Davey, J.P.

Councillor Thomas Evans

Councillor F. J. Fisher

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Councillor B. Howells

Councillor R. G. John

Councillor J. Lawrence

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Councillor R. J. Lewis

Councillor E. J. Merriman

Councillor C. Polmeer

Councillor H. Pugh

Councillor W. Ll. Rees

Councillor G. H. Rhodes

Councillor P. Ridge

Councillor Ivor Thomas

Councillor D. R. Williams

Councillor Mrs. M. Williams

Councillor F. B. Wood

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS,

This is the sixty-third Report published in accordance with Circular 1/62 (Wales).

This year we have many pleasing features to note, an increase in the birth rate, a decrease in the death rate, a decrease in the infantile mortality rate and a record in the tuberculosis death rate. The birth rate is the highest for the last ten years, and the death rate lower than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate is an all time record for the area and the lowest in the administrative county.

As regards infectious diseases, measles alone reached epidemic proportions.

Throughout the year, on the debit side, is the fact that so many young people are clamouring for houses. They would like to stay in the valley where they were brought up and where their friends and families are. Force of circumstances compel them to undertake heavy financial burdens in the form of the purchase of expensive houses elsewhere. Unfortunately, it is not only our young people that we lose to Bridgend. There is another disturbing feature in this period, for Nationalisation seems to have given birth to an ugly monster, a ferocious octopus whose tentacles suck the very life blood of the smaller fry within its vicinity, I speak of centralisation. We, in these two valleys, within the last few years have suffered from its depredations to an unwarranted degree. The public services which, at great sacrifice to our authority were built up by them have been taken from us. Before nationalisation, a well attended and successful sun-ray clinic was a feature of the Health Service as was a Birth Control Clinic and a Tuberculosis Clinic; of these this authority has been deprived and all are centralised at Bridgend.

The authority ran its own electricity service with show rooms and work rooms, in each valley. On the first of March, 1961, the show rooms were closed except for three days a week in the Ogmore Valley and twice a week in the Garw. There is a persistent rumour that both show rooms and work shops will eventually be closed and centralised at Bridgend.

Yet another service of which we have been deprived is the passenger service on the railways.

Such centralisations weakens the out lying communities without in any way strengthening the centre. An area deprived of its services lacks cohesion and a nucleus around which a sense of social responsibility may be engendered. It becomes rootless and the community spirit is disseminated.

An effort should be made to prevent further centralisation or we might see our Grammar Schools which have been such a source of pride to us throughout the years removed elsewhere and our children forced to travel miles to school.

In the industrial field "take over bids" cause organisations to become larger, more soul-less and unwieldy. I cannot think that the increase in size and "take over" bids in our services will lead to greater efficiency and the periphery certainly suffers acutely. Travelling four, five and sometimes six miles in order to obtain services to which we are entitled is not only time wasting but also extremely expensive, frustrating and unfair.

I wish to thank the Public Health Committee for the stimulating meetings and their readiness, at all times, whether individually or in sub-committees to visit any place where there is a Public Health problem so that the case may be investigated from an "on-the-spot" angle.

Thanks also must be tendered to the surveyor for assisting with the graphs and to all members of my staff for their enthusiastic co-operation during the year and their help in compiling this report.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Unemployed.

On		Male		Female		Total
31/12/57	.....	41	.....	72	.....	113
31/12/58	.....	91	.....	104	.....	195
11/1/60	.....	91	.....	72	.....	163
16/1/61	.....	51	.....	49	.....	100
15/1/62	.....	50	.....	65	.....	115

Registered Disabled persons placed in employment during the 12 months :

		Male		Female
1957	.....	30	.....	—
1958	.....	33	.....	7
1959	.....	26	.....	—
1960	.....	34	.....	—
1961	.....	19	.....	5

Pneumoconiotics and Silicotics on the register of disabled persons :

On		Male
15/4/57	.....	122
21/4/58	.....	121
20/4/59	.....	102
16/1/61	.....	86
17/4/62	.....	109

The Disabled Persons Register included the names of 380 men and 24 women on April 17th, 1961.

Remploy Ltd., Industrial Estate, Bridgend employ about 32 persons from this area. Of these 15 are ex-miners.

Three persons were accepted for Government Training or Rehabilitation Courses in 1961.

The following men were employed in collieries in the area on January 1st, 1962.

Ffaldau	.....	.....	958
Garw	.....	.....	680
International	.....	.....	311
			<hr/>
			1,949

Wyndham	.....	.....	849
Penllwyngwent	.....	.....	371
Western	.....	.....	642
			<hr/>
			1,862

Coal Preparation Plant—			
Ogmore Vale	...	.....	60

FORESTRY.

The staff employed by the Forestry Commission in this area number 15 men and 8 boys excluding machine operators working on roads.

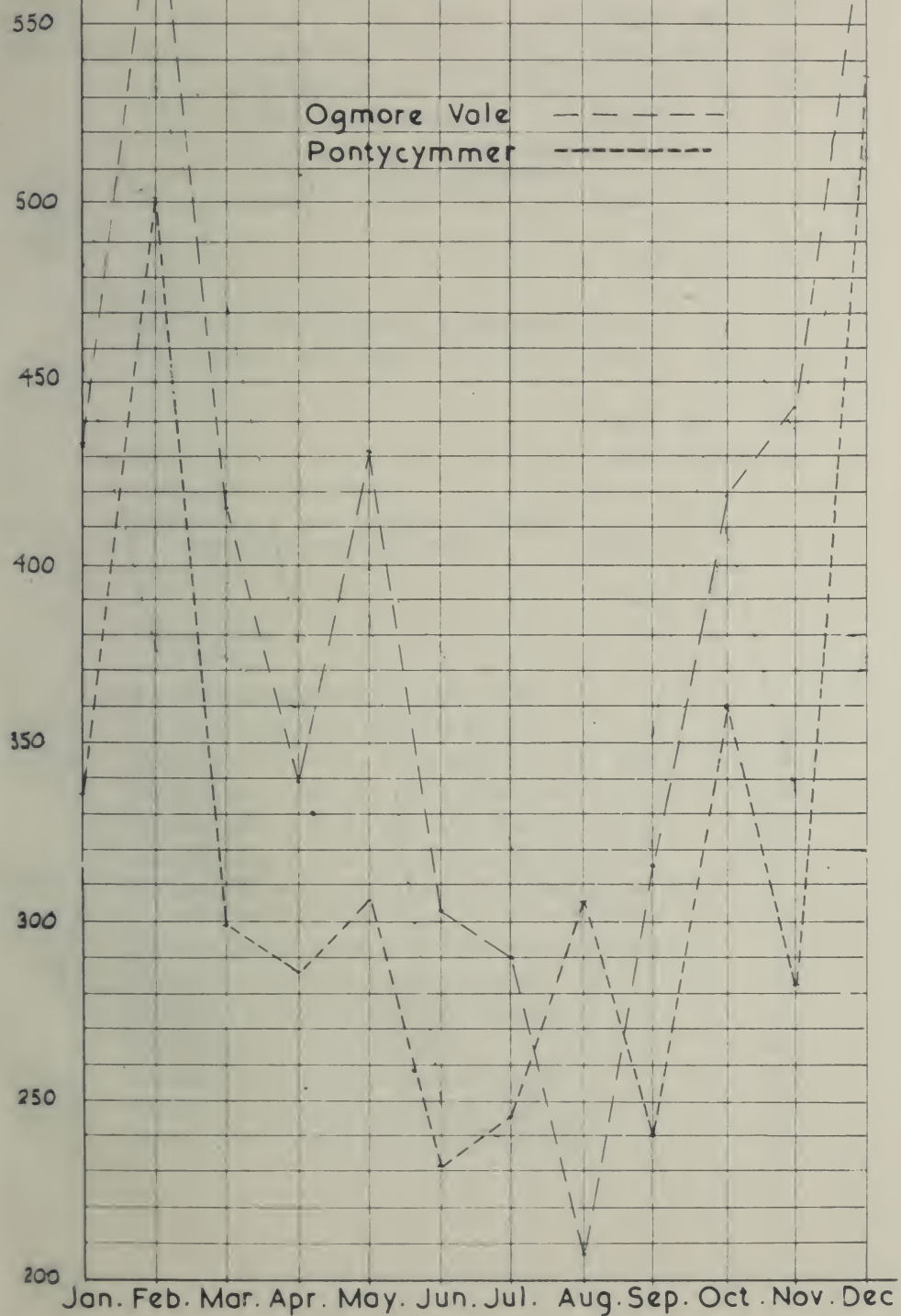
In 1961, roughly 320,000 trees were planted covering 216 acres. As there is a shortage of planting ground in the area, the planting for 1963 may be curtailed.

During 1961, 5 miles of new roads were constructed, 1 mile in the Garw and 4 miles in the Dimbath and Maendy area. Several miles of new road are under consideration mainly in the Dimbath and Maendy area. Such would assist the removal of felled timber to be used as pitwood.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	.....	.....	17,924
Estimated mid-year population	.....	.....	20,980
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	6,277
Rateable value	.....	.....	£143,195
Product of a penny rate	.....	.....	£520

The Ministry of National Insurance
statistics of fresh claims to sickness
benefit as received from the Ministry
of National Insurance.



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	381	202	179
Illegitimate	7	4	3
Birth Rate (Recorded)	18.49		
Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor	18.49		

	Total	M.	F.
Still Births : Legitimate	10	4	6
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	25.12	—	—
Total live and still births	398	—	—

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths :	249	138	111
Death Rate (Recorded)	11.87		
Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor	14.36		

	Total	M.	F.
Infant deaths	5	4	1

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 total live births	12.89
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.49
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	142.85
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	12.89
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10.309
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per total live and still births)	35.17
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	1.8
Deaths from puerperal pyrexia causes	Nil
Deaths of malignant neoplasm (all ages)	41
Deaths from measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil
Deaths from cerebro spinal fever (all ages)	Nil

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales,
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England &										
Wales	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.60	16.10	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
Glam.	16.16	16.16	15.62	15.10	15.76	16.31	16.4	16.24	16.65	17.03
Ogmore										
& Garw	17.52	16.73	13.52	14.79	16.19	15.28	17.44	16.4	15.05	18.49

Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales,
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England &										
Wales	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.00
Glam.	11.57	11.78	12.25	13.09	12.27	12.27	11.88	11.95	12.19	12.41
Ogmore										
& Garw	11.62	11.51	12.18	12.10	12.28	11.54	11.42	11.68	13.46	11.87

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year 1961 is the lowest ever recorded in this area, well below that of England and Wales, below that of the Administrative County and below that of any other Local Authority in the county.

All the infants who died were under the age of 4 weeks and four were less than a day old. With the exception of one who died by accident, all died before leaving hospital.

Two of the mothers of the infants did not avail themselves of all the facilities which are easily available to them.

We have an enthusiastic band of nurses working in the area who are eager to help in every way possible. They are kept up to date with modern trends by attendance at courses. In the clinics pre natal relaxation classes, short lectures on simple anatomy, nutrition and general preparation for confinement are given ; such talks are the basis of fruitful discussion.

As regards the Infant Welfare Clinics, the mothers are made to feel that they belong to them and they may drop in any time for information and assistance without restriction. The personnel make all comers welcome giving the atmosphere of a social club. It is gratifying to see attendances so excellent. No mother need ever feel lonely for at the clinic, friendships are fostered ; the children also often forms friendships which last throughout their school days.

200

175

150

125

100

75

50

25

0

INFANT MORTALITY

OGMORE AND GARW COMPARED
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

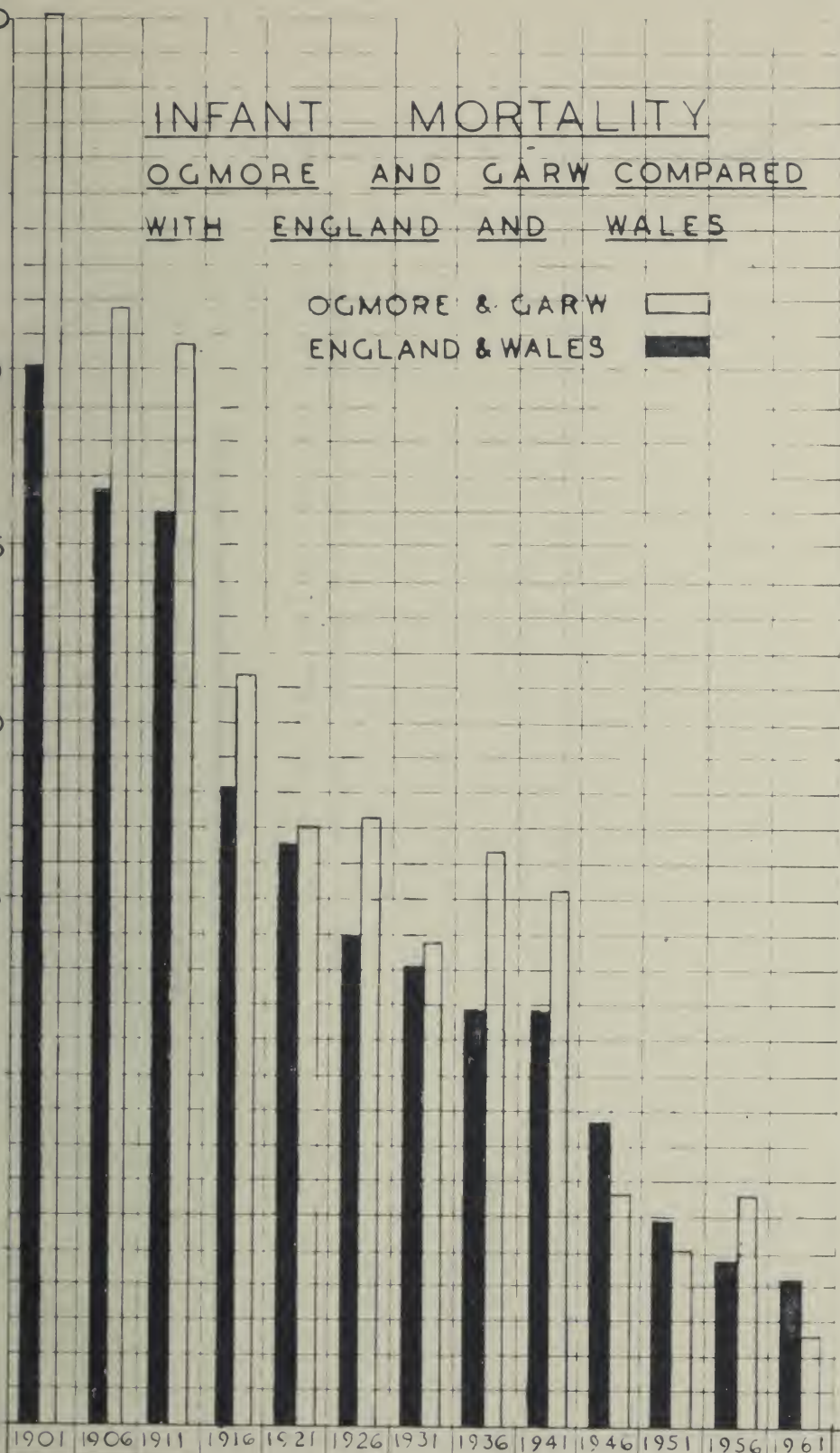
OGMORE & GARW



ENGLAND & WALES



1901 1906 1911 1916 1921 1926 1931 1936 1941 1946 1951 1956 1961



INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age.

	Under									
	1	12	24	1-3	3 days-	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6
	hour	hours	hours	days	week	weeks	weeks	weeks	months	months
Drowning
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...
Prematurity
Rh. incompatibility
TOTAL

The following is the percentage of the babies from this area born in hospital for the last ten years.

1952	57.72%
1953	60.53%
1954	64.24%
1955	59.27%
1956	49.17%
1957	48.97%
1958	56.10%
1959	56.23%
1960	55.76%
1961	55.12%

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever :

There were 51 notifications of scarlet fever as compared with 54 in 1958, 19 in 1959, 48 in 1960. Only 18 of these patients were nursed in hospital, some owing to the severity of the attack but the majority owing to house conditions being unsuitable. Recovery was complete in each case.

Whooping Cough :

There were 48 notifications of whooping cough as compared with 22 in 1958, 6 in 1959, 39 in 1960. Of these 16 were admitted to hospital.

Not one of these cases had been completely immunised.

Measles :

There was an epidemic of measles which lasted from January to July. Many of the cases were severe in character. It is satisfactory to note that hospital beds were available for all those whom the doctors considered needed special treatment.

One case developed an encephalitis but the patient made a complete recovery.

Meningo-coccal Meningitis :

There were no cases notified during the year.

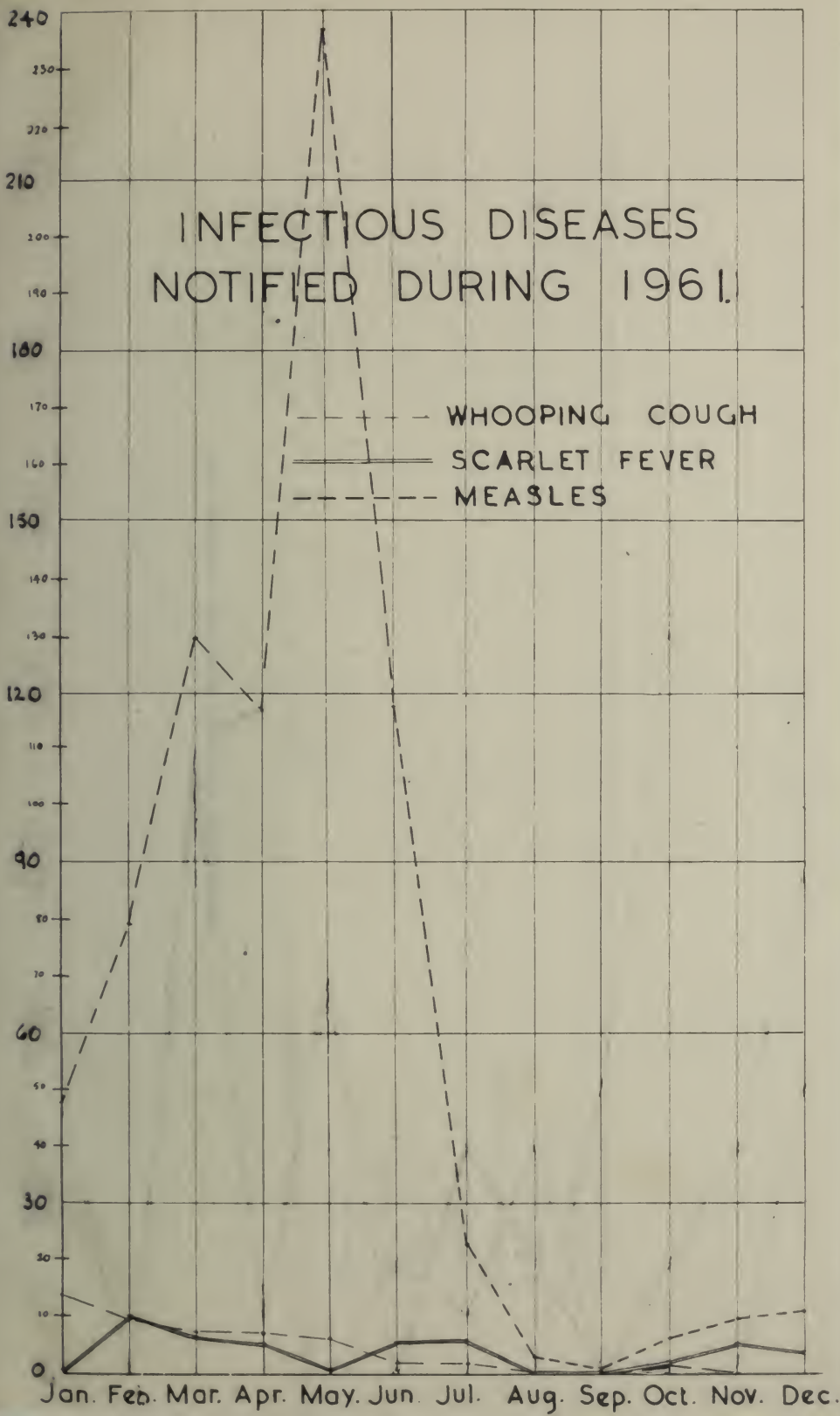
Sonne Dysentery :

After the sharp epidemic of last year, it was gratifying to note that only 8 cases were notified. All were isolated cases and no common source could be discovered.

Poliomyelitis :

There was one case notified. The patient was a young boy of four who made a complete recovery. He was not paralysed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1961



INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1961

<i>Diseases</i>	Under 5		5-14		15-44		45-64		65 & over		Age Unknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	5	1	3	1	—	1	3	2	4	1	—	1	22
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES NOTIFIED

	Under 1 year M. F.	1 year M. F.	2 years M. F.	3 years M. F.	4 years M. F.	5—9 M. F.	10—14 M. F.	15—24 M. F.	25 & over M. F.	Age Un- known M. F.	Total
Scarlet Fever	1 —	3 2	1 1	2 1	5 2	7 14	4 7	— 1	— —	— —	51
Whooping Cough	4 1	3 5	6 4	2 2	4 —	7 5	2 2	— —	— —	1 —	48
Measles	17 19	39 34	43 53	43 53	64 52	168 152	13 11	2 4	1 1	5 4	778
Dysentery	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	2 —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1 —	8
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1
Encephalitis	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates of birth. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the dates are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The dates are: 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date of Birth". The names are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The dates are: 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945.

3. The third part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date of Birth". The names are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The dates are: 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945.

4. The fourth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date of Birth". The names are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The dates are: 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945.

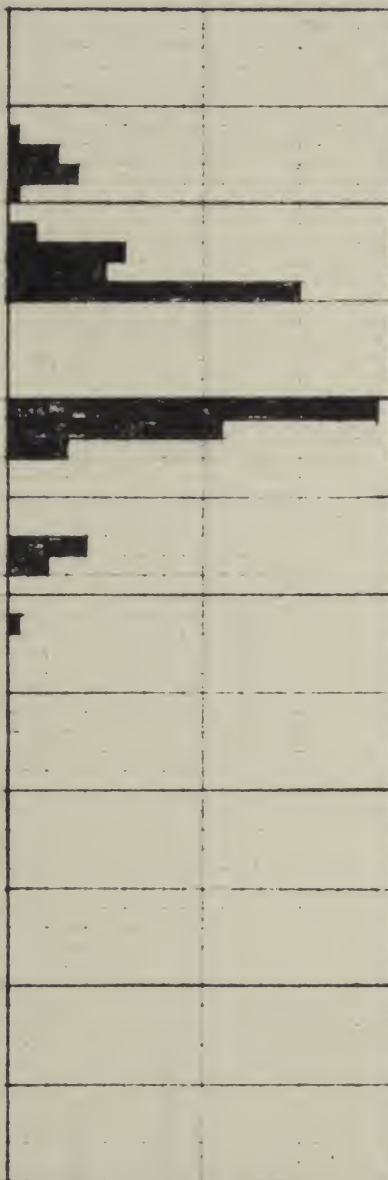
5. The fifth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Date of Birth". The names are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, Robert Brown, Mary White, and Thomas Green. The dates are: 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, and 1945.

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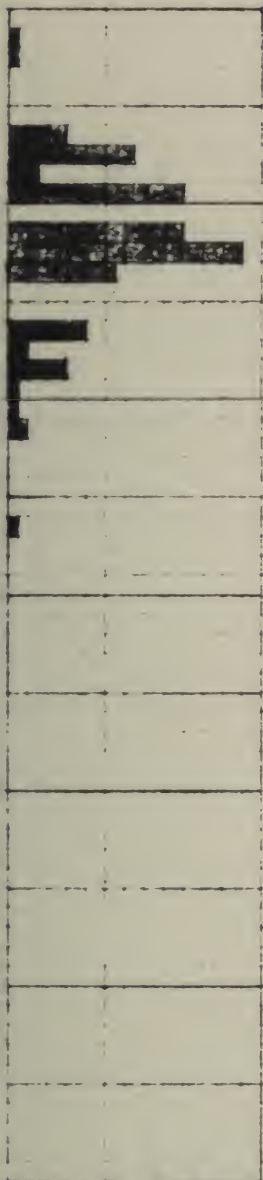
NANTYMCCEL

MEASLES

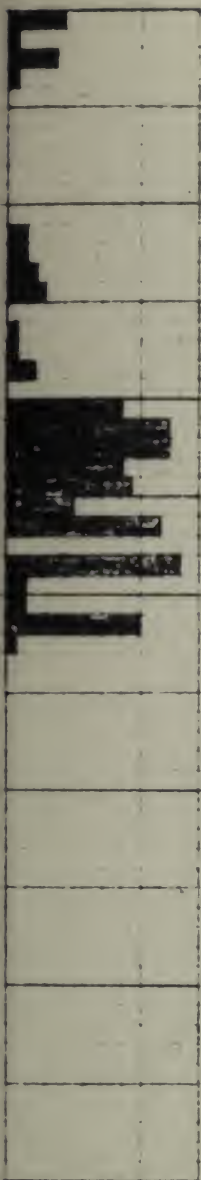
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.



PONTYCYMMER.



BLAENGARW.



BETTWS &
PONTYRHYL

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE WARDS DURING 1961

	B	P	B-P	N	T	A	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	4	2	7	7	30	1	51
Whooping Cough ...	—	2	9	7	30	—	48
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Encephalitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	120	167	159	141	154	37	778
Pneumonia ...	1	3	6	4	8	—	22
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	6	1	8
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Polionmyelitis (Non-paralytic) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1961.

<i>Diseases</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	47	79	130	117	236	117	22	3	1	6	9	11	778
Whooping Cough	13	9	7	7	6	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	48
Pneumonia	4	9	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Scarlet Fever	1	10	6	5	1	7	8	—	—	3	6	4	51
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Post. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Case 1.

Aged : 12 years.

Sex : Male.

OCCUPATION : School boy.

FOOD CAUSING OUTBREAK : Unknown.

NUMBER OF CASES : One.

AGENT CAUSING OUTBREAK : Salmonella Typhi-murium.

CLINICAL FEATURES : This boy was notified as Suspected Food Poisoning on 20/6/61 and was confirmed as Salmonella Typhi-murium on 26/6/61. There was no evidence at all as to the source of infection. The last negative swab was on the 31/7/61.

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Case 2.

Aged : 21 years.

Sex : Male.

OCCUPATION : Miner.

FOOD CAUSING OUTBREAK : Unknown.

NUMBER OF CASES : One.

AGENT CAUSING OUTBREAK : Salmonella Typhi-murium.

CLINICAL FEATURES : This man was admitted to hospital on the 22/6/61 with a severe attack of diarrhoea. He had a history of having been taken ill on the previous Friday 15/6/61. He had rigors at 8 o'clock of that date, when he was leaving the pit after a days work.

Vomiting and diarrhoea started after tea on Sunday. He also had abdominal pains. There was no evidence at all as to the source of infection. He had eaten the same food as the rest of the family.

On admission we found that he also had acute appendicitis and the appendix was removed.

The last negative swab was on 27/7/61.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne should not be included under items (2), (3) or (4), but should be shown separately under item (5).

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY : Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council. YEAR 1961.

2. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1

- (b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1

- (c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note—Symptomless excreters should not be regarded as cases and any notification of a symptomless excreter should be corrected. The numbers for each quarter or the yearly total alone, if more convenient, may at the Authority's discretion, be entered here.

- (d) FATAL CASES.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

Details of each outbreak should also be given separately as in Appendix D (ii) of Memo. 188/Med. (Revised 1958) if this information has not already been sent to the Ministry of Health.

4. SINGLE CASES.

Agent	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified :			
(a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Salmonella (type to be stated)			
Typhi-murium	1		1
Typhi-murium		1 (From hospital Blackmill)	1
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Cl. botulinum	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Cl. welchii	Nil	Nil	Nil
(f) Other bacteria (to be named)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	1	1	2
Agent not identified	Nil	Nil	Nil

5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single cases	Total No. of cases (out- breaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Typhi-murium	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2
Totals	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was an increase of one in the notifications for the year 1961 as compared with 1960 both in pulmonary and non pulmonary notifications but there was only one death from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with three in 1960.

Of the notified cases, eight of the pulmonary were in very early stages and were non infectious, six were in a moderately advanced stage and one was in a very advanced stage.

Of the non pulmonary notified cases two were tuberculosis meningitis—two boys, one aged three and one of thirteen. Both made complete recoveries.

It is satisfactory to note that this year, the second lowest death rate in tuberculosis is recorded. There is no doubt, that the enlightened policy of the council in giving special housing consideration to tuberculosis patients has aided in acquiring this low death rate.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths 1942-61 in the Ogmore and Garw Area.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1942	11	16	10	8	7	4	4	0
1943	16	19	7	11	7	8	3	3
1944	20	24	10	5	6	8	2	0
1945	18	17	6	7	4	5	2	0
1946	23	14	7	10	9	8	0	3
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	0	0
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	0	1
1949	11	24	5	7	7	6	0	0
1950	11	12	4	5	5	6	1	1
1951	7	3	1	4	7	4	0	1
1952	12	13	3	5	8	3	0	1
1953	22	12	4	3	6	1	0	2
1954	12	16	1	2	1	2	1	0
1955	9	18	2	1	3	4	0	0
1956	7	11	—	—	1	3	—	—
1957	5	5	2	2	4	—	1	—
1958	8	7	1	3	1	1	1	1
1959	12	9	5	2	—	—	—	—
1960	11	3	1	2	2	1	—	—
1961	10	5	3	1	—	1	—	—

The following is a classification of the environmental and financial circumstances of the tuberculosis patients who were notified during 1961. The length of time between notification and admission to hospital and the length of time in hospital is also indicated.

Grade I—Good house, not overcrowded; Grade II—A good house but overcrowded; Grade III—Poor house but not overcrowded; Grade IV—Poor house and overcrowded; Grade V—Bad from every point of view.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Type of House</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Weekly Income per head</i>	<i>Period between Notification and admission to hospital</i>	<i>Length of stay in hospital</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1.—	29 (F)	I	Clerk	... Adequate	... Immediate	... 2 months in Sully	... Possibly infected by a colleague who had had a pneumocotomy
2.—	30 (M)	I	Factory Worker	Adequate	... 3 weeks	... At Sully for 3 months	Pulmonary
3.—	61 (M)	I	Miner	... Adequate	... 2 weeks	... At Cefn Hingod for 6 months	Pulmonary
4.—	38 (M)	V	Miner	... £1/2/-	... 2 weeks	... At Cefn Hingod for 4 months	Brother on Tuberculosis register. Pulmonary
5.—	23 (M)	I	Electrician	... National Assistance	... 4 days	... At Cefn Hingod for 4 months	Pulmonary
6.—	42 (F)	III	Nurse	... ..	... The same day as notification	Cefn Hingod	She died one week after notification from pulmonary tuberculosis
7.—	42 (M)	V	Miner	... National Assistance	... The same day as notification	Sully for 2 months	Very poor home condition.
8.—	49 (F)	III	Housewife	... Adequate	... In hospital when notified	Bridgend General for 1 month	Pulmonary tuberculosis Tubercular glands which were excised

Case	Age and Sex	Type of House	Occupation	Weekly Income per head	Period between notification and admission to hospital	Length of stay in hospital	Comment	
9.—	20 (M)	III	...	Fitter	... Adequate	... One week	... At Cefn Hirgoed for 4 months	Pulmonary. Mother on tubercular register
10.—	25 (F)	III	...	Housewife	... Adequate	... 5 days	... At Cefn Hirgoed for 3 months	A shadow on lung diagnosed by Mass radiography
11.—	3 (M)	V	...	Infant	... £1/5/-	... Immediate	... At Lansdown Hospital	Tubercular meningitis. Brother and father on tuberculosis register
12.—	60 (M)	I	...	Miner	... Adequate	... 6 days	... Cefn Hirgoed for 3 months	When attending the Board for pneumoconiosis found to have positive sputum
13.—	17 (F)	V	...	Factory Worker	... Adequate	... On observation when notified	Cefn Hirgoed for 4 months	Pulmonary
14.—	44 (M)	II	...	Conductor	... Adequate	... 2 days	... Cefn Hirgoed for 4 months	Pulmonary
15.—	12 (M)	V	...	Schoolboy	... £1/2/-	... In hospital when notified	In Sully for 3 months	Father and brother on tuberculous register
16.—	35 (F)	II	...	Housewife	... £2	... 8 days	... In Cefn Hirgoed for 4 months	Uncle and Aunt on tuberculous register
17.—	24 (M)	I	...	Student Nurse	... £2	... 6 days	... In Cefn Hirgoed for 4 months	Non pulmonary
18.—	13 (M)	II	...	Schoolboy	... £3	... Immediately	... In Lansdowne	Tuberculous meningitis
19.—	53 (M)	II	...	Driver	... Adequate	... 4 days	... In Cefn Hirgoed for 3 months	...

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-64	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	5	3	1	—	1	—	—

HOSPITALIZATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is the number of infectious and notifiable diseases admitted to Isolation Hospitals during the year :—

Blackmill Isolation Hospital :

Measles	.....	.....	.....	13
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	16
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	20
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	6
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	2
Encephalitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	.....	.....	.....	1
Chicken-pox	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	1

Cefn Hirgoed Hospital :

Measles	.....	.....	.....	2
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	2
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillitis	.....	.....	.....	2
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	2
Poliomyelitis (transfer)	.....	.....	.....	1
Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	1
Septic Spots	.....	.....	.....	1
Staphylococcal	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	18

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1961.

	Malignant neoplasm Stomach		Malignant neoplasm Lungs and Bronchus		Malignant neoplasm Breast		Malignant neoplasm Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
40—49 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
50—59 ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	10
60—69 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8
70 & Over ...	2	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	7	4	21
Total ...	7	4	2	—	—	4	—	—	9	13	41

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

The Ogmore Valley :

This organisation maintains its high standard of efficiency aided in no small measure by the benevolent interest accorded it by the Council and the unexampled generosity of the Unions. Almost £400 were collected in Union subscriptions. These funds enabled the welfare visitors to continue with the distribution of parcels to the aged—fortnightly to hospital patients and monthly to the house-bound.

The recorded number of sick visits are as follows :—

Local Visits.

- (a) Nantymoel—947 visits.
- (b) Ogmore Vale—984 visits.
- (c) Blackmill—101 visits.

General Hospital and Mental Hospital Visits.

- (a) Nantymoel—165 visits.
- (b) Ogmore Vale—288 visits.
- (c) Blackmill—33 visits.

This makes a total of 2,518 recorded visits. In each case a suitable parcel was given.

Many visits were unrecorded and all visits are much appreciated since the visitor takes an unfailing interest in the person whom she visits and sees to it that he or she is in a position to avail himself or herself of all facilities available.

With regard to the Old People's Hall which is to be erected opposite the Police Station at Ogmore Vale, tenders have been received from various contractors and it is hoped that the building will be completed in the spring of 1962.

It was hoped that similar places might be provided at a later date in other areas but not on such an extensive scale.

As regards the chiropody service, extra sessions had to be arranged throughout the year. This fact demonstrates the necessity of the service. One hundred and seventy four pensioners received treatment.

In the Garw Valley, an excellent management committee organises the distribution of five shilling parcels every two months to the house-bound and those in hospital. It also organises General Welfare such as the Chiropody Service at the Infant Welfare Clinic at Pontycymmer. Each Tuesday a discussion group for the Old People is organised at their centre. This centre is also utilised on a Wednesday by the County Council Welfare organiser who arranges to meet there the handicapped of the area.

In Evanstown, the committee is incorporated with that of Llantrisant. Monthly visits are paid to the house-bound and patients in hospital; in each case a gift is provided. Socials and teas are organised. Although the number of organisers is small, their enthusiasm is unbounded.

During the past year, the difficulties of getting elderly females into either hostels or hospitals has proved almost insurmountable. It has been simpler to place males.

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board for the Mid and West Glamorgan areas has realised the gravity of the situation and has appointed a gerontologist whose whole duty will be to look after the aged. To make this service effective, we, as local authorities must play our part. When we build old folks' bungalows we should try to erect them near old people's hostels so that the occupants of the bungalows can avail themselves of the amenities offered by such hostels—for example recreational and feeding facilities. Maybe a communal dining room could be used or meals might be transported to them. I think the time has come when we should seriously consider the organisation of distribution of hot meals to the aged. I know of many cases, in which though the people in question have adequate means and cooking facilities, they are first apathetic about providing meals for themselves and eventually reach such a dangerous state of malnutrition that they are unable to cook and their diet reaches starvation level.

Yet another aspect of "Care of the Elderly" should be considered. I speak of those relatives of elderly people who give such care and on whom such demands are made that they themselves are weakened and the old batten on the young. Often, in a family, the care and attention that has to be given to the elderly and indeed is often demanded by them is such that it is the source of not only a break down in health but dissension in the family. To combat this problem, schemes are under review by which an elderly person though not an invalid may be accepted as a patient in a hospital or as a temporary inmate in an Old People's Hostel and those normally in charge of them may have a period of rest from their arduous duties.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

During 1961, there were 23 accidents in the home necessitating hospital treatment. Of these thirteen were children under five. Five of the cases were due to scalds. Two were due to burns (one of these was due to an exploded fire works). Nine were due to falls, two to dog bites and three to ingestion of some form of poison. In one case a child drank from the wrong bottle, in another the child swallowed a bottle of pills and in the other a child of 1 drank liquid polish.

Measures for the prevention of accidents in the home should be impressed on children at school and mothers in the clinic since they are so often preventable.

HOUSING.

Force of circumstance has, for yet another year, prevented the building of houses. This has caused consternation and anxiety amongst Councillors. They are constantly being assailed by young people, whose mental health, matrimonial status and children's welfare depend upon their being re-housed as soon as possible. Many families live in apartments where their continued tenancy is uncertain and this leads to a feeling of insecurity apart from the frustration of sharing accommodation with others who may have a different design for living or different methods of approach to problems from them. Yet no committee shows keener interest in the discussion of building plans and re-housing. Time and again their efforts have been nullified. The housing position is worse than 3 years ago since no houses have been built, and others have been deemed unfit for habitation.

In September, Wood Street was designated a Clearance Area and the few council houses which have fallen vacant have been used to re-house the former tenants thus making the site available for demolition and clearing. Unfortunately, we have yet another problem with regard to these sites as so far permission has not been granted to build in this area in case of subsidence, although we feel light portable houses might be built without causing undue strain on the foundations.

Two houses in Cuckoo Street, Pontycymmer are also scheduled as a Clearance Area. It is likely that rebuilding will be permitted on this site.

I am under the impression though statistics are not available that, at present, young couples having learnt from older friends the anxieties of committing themselves to the purchase of

expensive houses outside the valley would prefer to remain within the area in apartments waiting for Council houses, bleak though the prospect may be. This probably accounts for the high Birth Rate this year.

The need for new houses is increasingly urgent. The social survey carried out in the Garw Valley recently elicited the fact that the average number of occupants of each house was 3.1 ; therefore the conclusion was reached that no new houses were needed. This is a misleading conclusion owing to the fact that many are occupied by widows living alone. In an arduous industry, the expectation of life for males is lower than the national average, with the result that husbands pre-decease their wives in very many cases. The children leave the parental roof and the widows are left on their own. This fact is striking in these valleys. There is no alternative accommodation in the way of small units in the vicinity which could be offered to such people whose houses could accommodate large families. No one wants to be uprooted at a mature age and removed from friends and environment ; so the problem still remains so long as there is nothing to be offered. They have not the means to divide the house into separate compartments neither has the landlord.

The scheme of young people taking rooms with older people very rarely is successful but if there were definite separate accommodation with separate kitchens, etc., it might well solve the two major problems of our time (1) that of accommodation for the young (2) that of loneliness of the old.

One suggests that financial help should be offered to induce landlords or owner-occupiers to undertake such divisions. If circumstances compel the more mature to leave familiar surroundings and they have to look for new friends and interests, their sense of security is lost and the demon of loneliness raises its ugly head. The problem becomes worse than that of living in too large a house by themselves.

If only there were accommodation available in county hostels or in the case of sickness in hospitals, this problem would resolve itself and houses could be vacated for young families. However, accommodation in such institutions is extremely limited compared with the demand.

The National Coal Board now view with alarm the ever increasing expense of transporting miners from their homes to their work. The total subsidy paid by the board has risen from £407,282 in 1947 to £1,486,345 in 1961 and has added about 2d. a ton to the price of coal. The South Western Division has the

highest travelling bill of any of the Board's division. Apart from the economics of the miner travelling long distances to his work, it increases the length of his working day, and so has an adverse effect on efficiency possibly leading to ill health and absenteeism. It has been suggested that it would be in the interest of all concerned if houses were built nearer the pits. We know that in our area the difficulties seem almost insurmountable. The greater part of the area is mountainous and is seriously affected by subsidence. It is reasonable to assume that the only solution is to break with tradition and build portable dwellings which can be erected quickly and which, if subsidence demands, can be moved quickly to another site where subsidence is no problem or where there has been settlement after subsidence. From another point of view, it is undesirable to decant young families from the upper reaches of the valley to Bettws. It disturbs the balance of the population when the aged are left behind.

The inhabitants of the Ogmore Valley complain that when the young people leave there is a social hiatus causing a break in community life.

Hence from all points of view I deprecate depopulation of the valleys by the young.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, 1961.

There were thirteen Discretionary Grants and twelve Standard Grants accepted during the year under the 1949 Housing Act. In each case the work was completed.

The distribution was as follows :—

Blaengarw	.....	.....	7
Pontycymmer	.....	.....	6
Nantymoel	.....	.....	3
Ogmore Vale	.....	.....	5
Bettws and Pontyrhyl			3
Abercerdin	.....	.....	1

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

The following is information with regard to the number of people who owned their houses in 1961 as compared with the number in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Bettws	.....	141	154	169	173	178
Llangeinor	.....	1,598	1,744	1,808	1,884	1,962
Llandyfodwg	.....	995	1,048	1,072	1,117	1,144
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,734	2,946	3,049	3,174	3,284

110 houses were bought during 1961.

APPEALS.

During the year, two appeals made under Section 16 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 were considered. The following is a summary of both appeals.

One was with regard to bungalows to be erected at Nantymoel. Permission had been refused by this authority, acting on behalf of Glamorgan County Council on the grounds that :—
1. The proposed development conflicted with the Development Plan. 2. Underground mining of coal was likely to damage structure erected on the land.

The site under discussion was on the east side of Ogwy Street and was of about one-fifth acre with eighty feet frontage to Ogwy Street and an average depth of one hundred feet.

The Case for the Appellant :

(a) He was a retired builder and contractor, who had now handed over the business to his sons who lived in the area.

(b) The neighbourhood was developed with the exception of this site which, on development, would not only improve the appearance of the street but assist the housing needs.

(c) If possible subsidence were the sole issue, he contended that well tried measures were now available which were not existent when Nantymoel was developed.

(d) He proposed a reinforced concrete raft foundation which had been successful in other mining areas.

(e) Nearby two storey houses, of heavier construction than the proposed bungalows were built 80 years ago over coal workings. These had suffered little or no effects.

(f) Nantymoel built over numerous coal workings would continue to live on coal mining for many years. Unless housing development were permitted, its housing condition was doomed to stagnation.

(g) The refusal of the application was based on nothing more concrete than an expression of opinion.

The Case for the Council :

(a) Though the Council welcomed development in the valleys, where the housing situation was serious and where there was an outward drift of population for this reason, they had to consider the damages of subsidence. Houses vacated for this reason remained as scars on the area.

(b) The National Coal Board advised there was a serious risk of subsidence with consequent cost to themselves.

(c) The site rested on the Lower Coal Measure. A seam was worked at a depth of 570 feet some 26 years ago. Four seams remained to be worked at depths ranging from 1,000 to 3,400 feet and further movements were expected consequent upon these new workings.

(d) Heavy subsidence had followed the working of the seam at 570 feet depth and houses some 400 yards from the site had to be refronted or demolished.

(e) The engineering difficulty in cases such as the present was to design against unknown contingencies.

Inspector's Observations :

(a) With regard to the engineering difficulties, it might be reasonable to suppose that over the years, a body of experience to deal with subsidence should have built itself up to enable a sufficient measure of general guidance for approaching the problem in such a case as the present.

(b) The National Coal Board—on whom the Council rely—have at their command such a body of experience but the absence of representation of the Board at the Inquiry prevented testing along this line.

(c) Therefore the case rests upon evidence available at the Inquiry augmented by inspection of the site after the Inquiry.

(d) The key factor in the case seems to be the permissible degree of risk of subsidence. A measure of this degree is the efficiency of the foundation design put forward by the appellant to meet the physical conditions resulting from subsidence.

(e) The Council were not able to define with acceptable clarity the term “ abnormal ” as related to risk of subsidence nor were the letters of the mineral valuer and the mineral manager in agreement as regards future mining developments.

(f) The issue resolves itself into an appreciation of the measure of risk of subsidence against the agreed desirability of encouraging development in Nantymoel.

(g) There was no evidence of damage due to subsidence in buildings on either side of the site and it is reasonable to accept that foundations can be designed to give the best guarantee against subsidence to the satisfaction of the Council and the National Coal Board.

The Inspector therefore recommended that the appeal be allowed on condition that the design of the foundations of the proposed bungalows were to the satisfaction of the Council.

The Minister accordingly allowed the appeal and granted permission for the bungalow erection subject to the condition that the detailed siting, the design, external appearance, foundations and structure of the bungalows should be agreed by the local planning authority.

The other appeal was made by a butcher to whom permission had been refused by the Ogmere and Garw Urban Council, acting on behalf of the Glamorgan County Council as local planning authority for the erection of a slaughterhouse on land adjoining the New Inn, Llandyfodwg.

The Case for the Appellant :

1. The Local Planning Authority had taken 12 months to consider the appellant's proposal. They had made suggestions with regard to water supply, drainage, etc., indicative that the matter was being favourably considered, then, at a late stage, had refused the application, so that it might be thought that the application had not been dealt with on a proper planning basis but had been influenced by the interests of Bridgend Urban District Council.

2. The existing slaughterhouses which served the area were widely dispersed, inadequate and below accepted standards hence there was pressing need for additional facilities and this lack was of considerable concern to the National Farmers' Union who had made representation to the Council in June, 1960.

3. The fact that the Urban District Council of Bridgend were proposing to erect a new slaughterhouse had no relevance to planning issues. Their project would not materialise for 3 years and as the Bridgend cattle market was to be enlarged the Council's new proposal would in fact do little more than keep up with the increased demand while the appellant's proposed slaughterhouse would be erected immediately consent was given, would be used for his own business and that of local farmers and butchers and would incorporate the latest hygiene requirements.

4. The appellant served a special London market and local facilities were incapable of accommodating the seasonal rush.

5. It was a business proposition and would be erected without being a charge on public funds.

6. Adequate water supply was available and the site was centrally located to meet the requirements of the farming community.

7. There was no objection to the proposal from the majority of the local inhabitants and none from the church authorities though the church was nearby.

8. Killing would take place in a properly designed building and have no impact upon the community.

9. The proposed building was low, hidden by the public house and would not intrude into the landscape.

The Case for the Local Planning Authority :

1. The appeal site was located in an area where, save in exceptional circumstances, development would be confined to the limited expansion of villages and the remainder of the countryside should be free from development other than that necessary for agricultural purposes. The appellant's proposal conflicted with that policy.

2. Slaughterhouses were objectionable and a cause of complaint. They gave rise to the omission of animal noises, smells and smoke. They attracted flies and vermin.

3. There was a general need for better slaughterhouse facilities in the area but there was no specific local consumer need. The Bridgend Urban District Council were proceeding with an ambitious scheme for a new establishment which, when completed, would meet all possible regional demands.

The Case for Interested Persons.

The Bridgend Urban District Council :

1. The Urban District Council considered the operation of their existing public slaughterhouse to be a specific duty placed upon them but the present premises only enjoyed a temporary planning consent. A site for a new slaughterhouse had been acquired. The scheme had the general approval of the appropriate Government Department and when complete it would be capable of meeting all the regional demands.

The Representative of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales :

The existing hamlet of Glynogwr appeared as a harmonious feature in the beautiful rural scene. If the proposal were allowed it would disfigure the hamlet and spoil the character of the landscape.

The Representative of the Forestry Commission :

1. If the proposal were allowed, it would reduce the amenity of the area to the extent that the Commission might have difficulty in letting the three cottages which they owned in the hamlet.

2. The Representative, as an inhabitant of the village, considered that the proposal would create a nuisance by introducing additional traffic, causing smells and attracting flies.

Inspector's Conclusion :

1. Glynogwr is situated in a fine, unspoilt agricultural area easily accessible from nearby industrial and urban areas and visible from the south and west.

2. The proposed development would be a substantial addition to the small collection of buildings while the proposed activity would change the rural character of the hamlet

3. The fact that Bridgend Urban District Council intends to develop a new public abattoir does not appear to constitute a valid planning objection.

Recommendation :

The Appeal was dismissed on the grounds that the proposed development would intrude into a scene of considerable amenity value and the increase in traffic would be to the detriment of the inhabitants.

MILK.

Forty-five samples of milk were taken during the year and all were satisfactory. The whole of Glamorgan is now designated as a "Clean Area."

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 :

All herds in Glamorgan are "Tuberculin Tested." One new licence was issued in 1961 to Penybryn Farm, Bettws. This brings the number of farms with licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk up to 12 in Bettws parish, 12 in Llandyfodwg and 5 in Llangeinor.

One notices continually the great interest taken in the production of clean milk by the farmers. An excellent advisory system is operated by the County and of this the farmers are quick to avail themselves and that includes the older ones. The enthusiasm of the young farmers is striking.

ICE CREAM.

Twenty-five samples of ice cream were taken during the year and all were satisfactory.

Unfortunately the bulk of the ice cream sold in our area does not come under our supervision as mobile vans pass through the area at all hours. However, we are able to obtain the results of samples from the area in which the vans are registered. A close watch is kept on the hygiene operating in each van so that a high standard is maintained.

WATER.

The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Fifty-two samples were examined bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. Two were reported as unsatisfactory. When a sample is reported as being unsatisfactory the Water Board is immediately contacted and quickly co-operates.

The water from the Cwm Nant-y-ci source has a plumbosolvency action and is treated with soda-ash. A close check is maintained by the Board.

Samples are also submitted to the Board for Beta-Activity analysis.

There are no stand pipes in the area. 99.8% of the private houses in the area are supplied from the main. Of those houses which are not supplied from the main 6 have a piped supply from wells. 40% of the farms in the area are joined to the main.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Description of	....	Public Supply	....	Public Supply	....	Public Supply
Sample	....	28 Y Wern,	....	35 Waunbant,	....	30 Vale View,
	....	Bettws	....	Pontycymmer	....	Nantymoel
Probable number						
of coliform						
bacilli	....	0 per 100 ml.	....	0 per 100 ml.	....	0 per 100 ml.
Probable number						
of faecal coli	....	0 per 100 ml.	....	0 per 100 ml.	....	0 per 100 ml.
Remarks	....	Satisfactory	....	Satisfactory	....	Satisfactory

RAINFALL RECORDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Month	Morthyr- mawr 1	Bridgend 2	Schwyll 3	Llanharan 4	St. Athan 5	Pwllwy 6	Maesteg 7	Nanty- moel 8	Ponty- cymmer 9
January	6.24	5.41	5.56	7.47	4.32	6.79	8.74	11.99	11.39
February	2.90	2.63	3.41	4.20	2.75	3.81	6.00	8.34	6.58
March	0.85	0.84	0.54	0.79	0.71	0.70	1.24	1.67	1.61
April	6.00	5.21	5.48	6.16	4.46	5.61	9.71	12.02	10.61
May	1.41	1.32	1.27	1.36	0.83	1.44	2.75	2.89	2.79
June	1.21	1.52	1.46	2.24	1.58	1.71	2.98	3.78	3.15
July	2.68	2.61	2.35	2.58	2.13	2.68	3.60	4.13	3.79
August	3.85	3.62	3.52	4.56	2.56	3.59	7.51	9.83	8.35
September	4.20	4.01	4.07	4.02	3.65	3.98	3.74	7.62	5.75
October	6.26	5.69	6.14	7.72	5.69	7.80	10.11	13.19	12.70
November	3.41	3.09	2.78	3.71	1.96	3.24	6.68	8.66	7.70
December	4.78	4.51	4.78	5.78	4.99	5.99	8.56	10.03	8.93
Totals	43.79	40.46	41.36	50.59	35.63	47.34	71.62	94.15	83.35
Long Term Average	45.58	45.36	40.84	49.97	N/A	N/A	70.05	84.70	83.17
Percentage of Long Term Average	96%	89%	101%	101%	—	—	102%	111%	100%
N/A—Not Available Percentages—to nearest round figure									

ANNUAL RAINFALL

Year	Merthyr-mawr	Bridgend	Schwyl	Llanharan	St. Athan	Pwllwy	Maesteg	Nantymoel	Pontyeyrmmr
1930	53.39	54.45	—	56.04	—	—	78.67	89.53	87.79
1931	46.38	44.67	—	49.89	—	—	74.67	85.10	83.87
1932	45.93	43.70	—	50.12	—	—	62.81	80.06	80.54
1933	33.31	31.67	26.43	33.07	28.81	—	48.81	58.81	57.51
1934	42.20	38.18	35.94	46.91	28.79	—	69.26	78.26	78.69
1935	45.65	45.03	40.65	50.08	32.68	—	73.26	81.30	80.67
1936	45.74	41.56	37.90	47.22	N/R	—	58.07	71.24	75.14
1937	39.53	33.25	39.65	42.71	31.18	—	49.18	67.83	67.51
1938	46.41	43.89	N/R	50.19	N/R	—	67.54	71.00	86.85
1939	50.31	50.69	40.12	58.16	36.44	—	76.33	91.84	86.14
1940	45.56	45.27	37.83	47.94	37.14	—	63.42	82.71	71.94
1941	41.51	38.86	34.76	41.34	35.05	—	51.47	72.59	63.80
1942	41.92	42.11	36.22	47.38	30.49	—	65.69	88.87	77.32
1943	43.07	42.62	39.74	48.20	34.96	—	70.99	90.85	75.44
1944	51.02	48.76	45.60	58.78	38.64	—	69.45	96.52	87.47
1945	45.13	46.19	41.16	50.01	38.16	—	66.53	89.54	85.27
1946	50.80	49.56	44.49	56.55	47.85	—	87.89	112.52	101.72
1947	41.49	37.65	34.25	42.44	34.36	—	55.56	74.19	65.08
1948	52.77	50.86	45.59	59.77	46.49	—	85.24	104.96	93.82
1949	41.48	43.28	38.82	48.72	38.98	—	65.90	79.21	74.52
1950	53.58	54.99	48.72	62.44	53.14	53.77	89.98	109.26	95.24
1951	49.98	48.45	46.69	56.92	37.43	48.18	81.88	98.02	87.39
1952	43.83	44.94	47.52	51.26	42.93	45.54	68.22	80.84	74.14
1953	41.93	39.59	39.59	48.81	30.50	43.94	68.64	80.69	76.11
1954	58.95	52.64	56.76	70.07	46.05	60.73	105.42	131.63	123.59
1955	40.66	35.40	37.65	45.59	32.82	41.10	64.03	80.14	74.97
1956	40.91	39.03	38.47	44.19	30.65	42.04	62.51	74.45	72.97
1957	42.60	40.61	41.20	49.98	33.47	44.61	79.35	100.51	88.14
1958	51.36	47.98	48.60	60.51	38.70	54.87	86.19	104.76	95.19
1959	46.83	41.82	41.90	50.96	35.65	47.44	71.85	94.77	81.24
1960	57.22	52.46	56.38	66.09	51.29	64.97	91.24	109.21	101.49
1961	43.79	40.46	41.36	50.59	35.63	47.34	71.62	94.15	83.35

REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

<i>Blackmill</i>					
Number of Sample	....	....	....	....	A.1106
Date of Analysis	....	....	....	....	November 14th—16th
Appearance in two foot tube	....	....	....	....	Brown—Clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	....	....	....	....	72
Reaction, pH value	....	....	....	....	6.8
<i>parts per million</i>					
Total Hardness					
(a) Temporary	....	....	....	....
(b) Permanent	....	....	....	....
Chlorides (expressed as Cl)	....	....	....	....	10
Nitrates (expressed as N)	....	....	....	....	Nil
Nitrites (expressed as N)	....	....	....	....	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	....	0.010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° from N/80					
Permanganate	....	....	....	....
Metals	....	....	....	....	Iron 0.2
					Lead 0.2
Residual Chlorine	....	....	....	....	Nil
Volume of Sediment	....	....	....	....	0.5
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	....	....	....	....	Pr. Nil

Remarks—

A very soft neutral water containing a small amount of iron and faint trace of lead. Chemical analysis indicates the samples to be of good organic quality but the figure for colouring is high.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is no addition to the number of swimming baths maintained by the Council. There is still one in the Garw Valley and one in the Ogmore. The water drawn into the bath at Pontycymmer is drawn in from a brook passing the bath. This is unsatisfactory and this plan has been adopted only because the pipes coming down from the upper reaches of the mountain have been damaged. By next year, we hope the upper pipes will be repaired so that a fresh, unadulterated supply of water from an area above where the children play and where the farmers dip their sheep may be guaranteed.

A form of rough filtration is in operation and the purity of the water is maintained by using "Chloros" which is applied by hand.

The amount is controlled by the use of the Lovibond Comparator. This is an open air bath in an area where the rainfall for the year was 83.35 as compared with 40.46 for Bridgend, hence it is only the very hardy who can use the bath regularly and it is not common to find the attendant the only occupant.

However, on a fine day, it becomes a hive of activity with many onlookers and bathers. I fear, an open air bath in this area cannot be as well patronised as we could wish and certainly our youngsters deserve better.

The Ogmores Vale swimming bath, though covered in, is of very poor construction. In the bath itself, it is very difficult to prevent leakages. The water is brought in from well up the mountain. The stream dries up very quickly, hence the water cannot be changed as often as one would wish.

Purity is maintained by chlorination with "Chloros" and the quantity is controlled by the Lovibond Comparator. Samples of the water are sent to the Public Health Laboratory. This bath, in spite of its many defects, has given great joy to the younger element in the valley. This can be appreciated only by visiting the bath where the standard of swimming, diving and life saving is extraordinary high. However, the bath calls for complete re-construction and the members of the Council are very concerned about it.

Committees have met on several occasions to discuss possible improvements. At the present time, discussion is taking place with regard to the building of a modern bath at Llangeinor which might serve both valleys and for this reason, it seems inadvisable to spend money on the Ogmores bath.

Nevertheless, I fear that the cost of 'bus fares from the upper reaches of the Garw Valley and the Ogmores Valley would prohibit the attendance of many would be swimmers.

The children of the Ogmores would be heart broken at the closure of an institution which has afforded so much pleasure to them, their parents and in some cases their grand parents for over forty years.

Even when it was taken over by the Council in 1943 it was regarded as below standard and money could not be borrowed for its purchase. It was obtained by the enthusiasm of the old councillors and is maintained by the enthusiasm of the present councillors.

An eminent educationalist has affirmed that each child who leaves a Primary School should be proficient in reading, arithmetic and swimming. This is an exercise that the aged and the disabled may enjoy and I feel our aim should be to improve the facilities in each valley.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Description of Sample	....	....	Swimming Baths, Ogmore Vale	....	Swimming Baths, Pontycymmer
Probable number of coliform bacilli	O per 100 ml.	....	1 per 100 ml.		
Probable number of faecal coli	....	0 per 100 ml.	....	0 per 100 ml.	
Remarks	....	....	....	Satisfactory	....

SHEEP TRESPASS.

Complaints with regard to the incursion of sheep from the open mountain side into gardens and streets have reached such proportions that a shepherd has been appointed and a pound been built so that wanderers in the streets may be picked up and impounded until such time as their owners reclaim them on payment of a fine. Failure to reclaim results in the sale of the sheep. The pound is situated in Pantygog and the radius in which the sheep may be impounded extends for three miles.

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year are as follows :—

Housing Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Miscellaneous Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
Visits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					763
Revisits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					664
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants				.....	85
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	972
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Inspection under the Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Investigation and visits re Food Poisoning				.....	195
Ice-cream Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Milk Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Water Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Investigation and visits re infectious diseases				.....	101
Disinfection and disinfestation visits				.....	112
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings				.....	1
Inspections of Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Inspections of Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Inspection under the Rent Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

(a) Factories where no mechanical power is employed :—

Watchmakers	2
Plumbers	3
Wireless Repairs	3
Carpenters	2
Furniture Upholstery	1

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	6
Carpenters	10
Boot Repairs	5
Electricity	2
Bakehouses	6
Fire Tile Factory	1
Leather Product Factory	1
Furniture Manufacturer	1
Bedding and Upholstery	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part 1 of the Act.

1.— **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	Nil	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	44	4	—	—

2.—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

Part VII—Outworkers : There is one outworker in the area who does knitting for a Glasgow firm.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

1.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

(a) 1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects and number of inspections made	763
2.	Council Houses visits	45
(b)	Revisits	664
(c)	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(d)	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	125

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

(a) Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	107
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

Proceedings under Housing Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of notices :—	
1. By Owners	1
2. By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

4.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	125
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
1. By Owners	113
2. By Local Authority in default of owners	2

5.—Demolition Orders :—

(a) Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	1
(b) Number of houses demolished	Nil
(c) Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(d) Number of houses closed but not demolished	4

MEAT—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows & Bulls	Cows and Bulls	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed ....	....	....	263	7	11
Number inspected ....	....	....	263	7	11
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</i>					
Whole Carcases Condemned .....	....	....	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	....	....	18	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci .....	....	....	6.8%	—	27.2%
<i>Tuberculosis Only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	....	....	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	....	....	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	....	....	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerci—</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

**SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE OGMORE AND GARW URBAN
DISTRICT BY THE COUNTY SAMPLING OFFICERS DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.**

Almond (ground)	2	Mincemeat	1
Aspirins	1	Orange and Lemon Curd	2
Baking Powder	2	Pie Filling	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	Pearl Barley	3
Beverages	1	Potato Puffs	1
Cake Sponge Mix, etc.	9	Pepper	3
Cheese Spread	1	Pickles	2
Cockles	1	Pudding (canned)	5
Castor Oil	1	Rice	2
Chemical Food	1	Salad Cream	1
Coffee and Chicory	2	Sauces	3
Condensed Milk	1	Semolina	1
Cream	7	Suet	1
Desiccated Coconut	2	Soda Water	1
Dessert Powder	2	Soft Drinks	12
Fish (canned)	1	Soup (canned)	1
Fish paste	1	Sausages	1
Flavouring	3	Stuffing	1
Fruit (canned)	7	Sugar	2
Juice	2	Sweets	1
Health Salts	5	Table Jelly	1
Ice-cream	5	Tea	3
Lard	5	Vegetables (canned)	3
Macaroni	1	Vinegar	9
Marzipan	1	Dripping	2
Meat Paste	1	Fish Frozen	2
Meat Products (canned) ..	11	Meat Frozen	1
Milk	59		
		Total	203

Remarks :—Deficient Samples (Legal Proceedings etc.)

Description of Samples	Offence	Court	Result
Chopped Ham	Label did not comply with the labelling of food Orders 1953-61	—	Warning letter to the suppliers inviting them to remedy the omission.

FOOD CONDEMNED IN RETAIL SHOPS DURING 1961.

Meat	214 tins	Bacon	5 lbs.
Vegetables	151 tins	Ham	19½ lbs.
Fruit	293 tins	Cheese	11 lbs.
Fish.....	50 tins	Pork	7¾ lbs.
Milk	53 tins	Jam	6 lbs.
Prunes	12 tins	Coconut	1 pkt.
Soup	6 tins	Currants	4 pkts.
Baking Powder	3 tins	Cream	17 jars
Tomatoes	48 tins	Turkey	4

RODENT CONTROL.

Sewers Treatment.

- 1.—Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—2,135.
- 2.—Date treatment began—1st May, 1961.
- 3.—Bait base and poison used—Sewarin.
- 4.—Number of manholes baited—1,029.
- 5.—Number of manholes showing prebait take—341.
- 6.—Number of manholes showing complete prebait take—Nil

RODENT CONTROL.

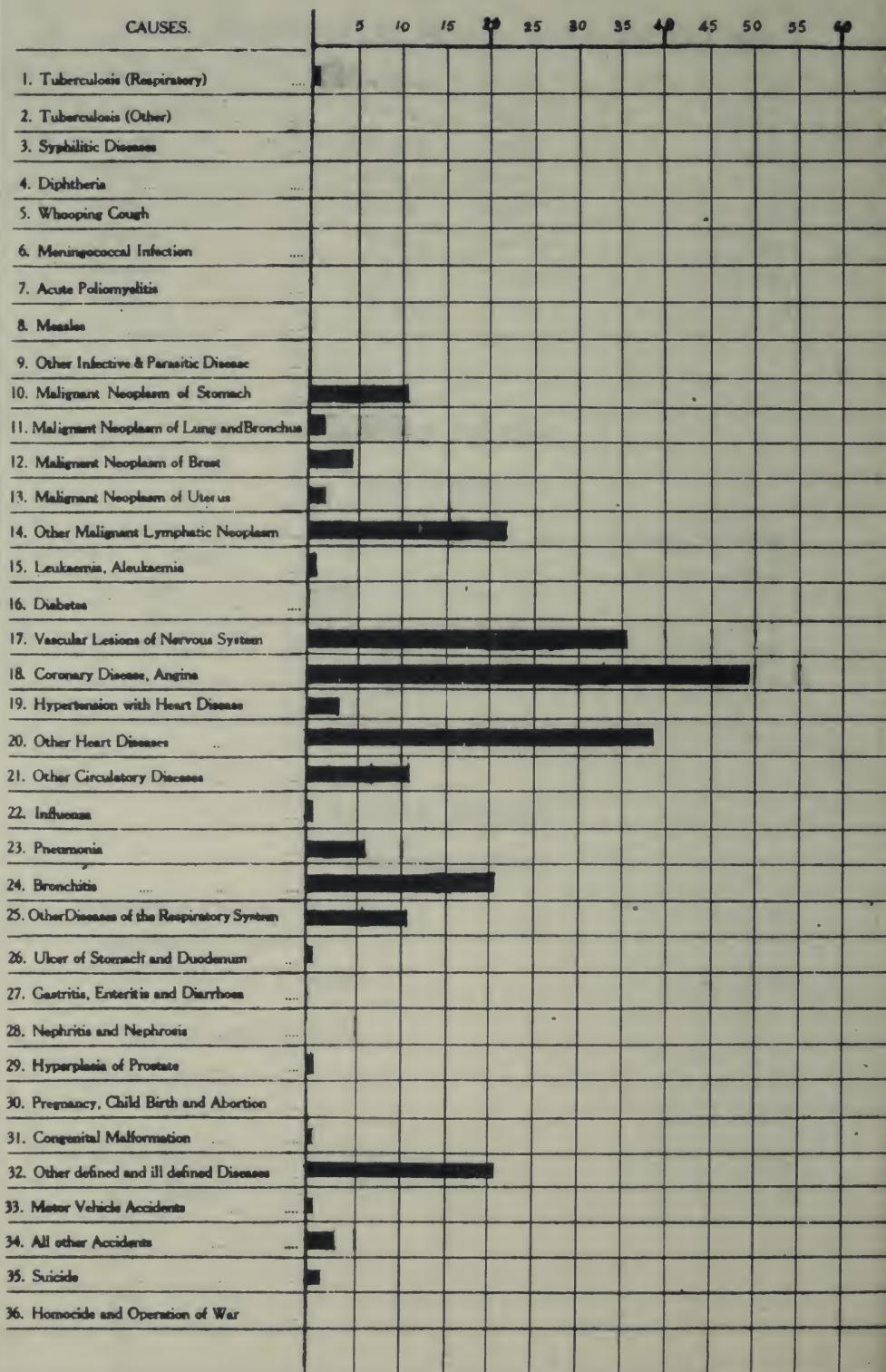
Premises Treated.

Dwelling Houses	158
Business Premises	22
Local Authority Premises	198

Type of Infestation :

Rats—Major	Nil
Minor	375
Mice—Major	Nil
Minor	3

NUMBERS



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE OGMORE AND GARW AREA DURING 1961.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
1.—Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	1	1
2.—Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4	11
11.—Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	2	—	2
12.—Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13.—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14.—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	13	22
15.—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16.—Diabetes	—	—	—
17.—Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	20	36
18.—Coronary disease, angina	33	16	49
19.—Hypertensions with heart diseases	1	2	3
20.—Other heart diseases	13	25	38
21.—Other circulatory diseases	8	3	11
22.—Influenza	1	—	1
23.—Pneumonia	3	3	6
24.—Bronchitis	19	2	21
25.—Other diseases of the respiratory system	9	2	11
26.—Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	1	—	1
27.—Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
29.—Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30.—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformation	1	—	1
32.—Other defined and ill defined causes	8	13	21
33.—Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34.—All other accidents	3	—	3
35.—Suicide	1	1	2
36.—Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	138	111	249

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1961.

	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality			Neo Natal Mortality		
	Estimated Population 1961	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Adjusted	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
England and Wales	...	804,120	17.4	...	551,783	12.0	...	17,211	21.4	...	...
Administrative County	...	743,870	17.03	16.69	9,230	12.41	14.40	290	22.89	212	16.74	
Urban Districts	...	522,460	8.830	16.90	6,581	12.60	14.62	203	22.99	150	16.99	
Rural Districts	...	221,410	8.838	17.33	2,649	11.96	13.99	87	22.67	62	16.15	
Health Division Constituent Districts												
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban	...	38,970	15.32	15.78	569	14.60	15.04	12	20.10	9	15.08	
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban	...	29,550	16.07	15.91	342	11.57	14.00	7	14.74	4	8.42	
Caeaphilly and Caeaphilly Urban	...	35,930	19.73	18.74	414	11.52	15.09	23	32.44	15	21.16	
Gelligaer	...	34,770	18.23	18.78	396	11.39	14.35	20	31.55	17	26.81	
Mid-Glam.	...	14,890	17.46	16.59	182	12.22	13.20	7	26.92	5	19.23	
Maesteg Urban	...	21,680	17.48	17.48	278	12.82	16.15	5	13.19	5	13.19	
Ogmore and Garw Urban	...	20,980	18.49	18.49	249	11.87	14.36	5	12.89	5	12.89	
Porthcawl Urban	...	10,890	15.98	15.82	151	13.87	12.90	6	34.48	5	28.74	
Penybont Rural	...	41,450	19.98	19.98	545	13.15	14.07	22	26.57	16	19.32	
Neath and Neath M.B.	...	30,520	14.97	13.92	392	12.84	14.25	7	15.32	3	6.56	
District	...	40,800	15.49	15.18	490	12.01	15.25	16	25.32	13	20.57	
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	...	26,850	19.44	18.66	281	10.47	13.40	13	24.90	12	22.99	
Llantrisant	...	35,480	15.76	15.13	501	14.12	14.26	15	26.83	11	19.68	
Port Talbot & Glyncoerw Urban	...	9,930	21.0	20.73	131	13.19	18.86	8	38.10	3	14.29	
Glyncoerw	...	50,020	18.21	17.30	509	10.18	13.44	19	20.86	12	13.17	
South East	...	41,850	18.21	17.48	444	10.61	11.78	13	17.06	10	13.12	
Glamorgan	...	49,000	17.31	16.62	582	11.88	12.47	13	15.33	8	9.43	
Cowbridge Rural	...	1,100	8.18	8.51	16	14.55	15.13	...	...	...	...
Cowbridge Rural	...	20,050	17.96	19.94	148	7.38	12.84	7	19.44	4	11.11	
Penarth Urban	...	20,410	16.71	16.04	252	12.35	12.10	7	20.53	6	17.60	
Gower Rural	...	12,520	17.89	18.78	198	15.81	14.55	6	26.79	4	17.86	
Llchwyr Urban	...	24,890	14.83	15.13	317	12.74	14.91	7	18.97	5	13.55	
Pontardawe Rural	...	30,740	13.79	13.93	405	13.18	14.37	10	23.58	5	11.79	
Rhondda	...	100,600	15.86	15.54	1,438	14.29	16.58	42	26.32	35	21.93	

